INDIANA.-Paris C. Dunning declines the Douglasites' nomination for Congress in the Hild District. He proba-My found it 'a hard road to travel.' The Hon. Cyrus L. Ducham, the incumbent, will probably be renominated by "the party."

w L. Robinson announces himself as the Anti-Ne brasks candidate for Congress in the 1st District.

Titisons -Col. William H. Bissell, Independent De no. crat, decline a reflection to Congress from the VIIIth District, on account of the state of his health. So the opponents of the Netraska iniquity will be compelled to select another candidate.

Iews -- In Des Moines County, at the Whig County Genvention in Burlington, resolutions were adopted depre-enting the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in favor of Mr. Grimes, the Anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor, and declaring it inexpedient to nominate a Whig Count Ticket at this juncture, " in the belief that all Whigs will se vote as to robuke the political knavery of which they, with the rest of the people of the North, have

Esselved, That we, the White of Des Moines County, here met in County Convention, are in every sense of the term "National "Willes," and that we now proceed to the business for which we have been highly have seembled. That the Whigs of Des Moines Constvare not responsible for the conduct and opinions of *The Hardege* newspaper and it was new editors. That we condemn without nestation its course in expection to the Whig Stafe ticket, as without resson and without the conduct of the conduct

John Hollingsworth presided and L. D. Stockton acted M Secretary. A Whig Executive Committee was appointed, composed of the leading Whigs of Des Moines. Our exchanges bring us the proceedings of Anti-Ne-braska Conventions in various parts of the State, where

Unions have been formed for freedom. Onto.-All the Whig papers in the HIId (Campbell's) District, enys The Hamilton Telegraph, have put up his name for re-election without the formality of a District

Convention. VERNOST .- Justinn S. Morrill of Strafford has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the Sec and District, in place of Hon. Andrew Tracy, who dechized a reelection on account of ill health.

Outo. - The Ironton Spirit of the Times recommends the Nebraska Democracy of that Congressional District to adopt the name of WILLIAM ALLES, the Chinese Gong.) without the forms of a Convention.

MASSACHUSETTS,-George P. Sanger, of Boston, has been appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Justice Mellen to the seat of Chief Justice, in place of Chief Justice, tice Wells, deceased. Mr. Sanger was State Attorney for the Suffolk District.

THE ELECTION IN CANADA. - Mackenzie and McNab have been reclected to Parliament. The Montreal Heroid of July 29 classifies the politics of the members who have seen so far elected, and the result shows 35 opponents of the Ministry to 25 Ministerialists. Malcolm Cameron, the Postmaster-General, and a very popular man, has inffered another defeat in South Lanark, where Mr. Shaw, be Anti-Ministerial candidate, has been chosen over Mr. Cameron. Hincks, the Inspector-General, and the principal member of the Elgin Administration, met with a warm opposition, but has been elected in two of his strongholds - Repfrew and South Oxford. The Toronto Globe considers the general result a defeat of the Ministry, in view of the election of such well-known opponents of the Government as Mr. Langton, Mr. John A. M Donald. Sir Allan McNab, Mr. John Sandfield M Donald, Mr. Cauchon, Mr. Sicotte, Mr. Robinson, Mr. George Brown, Mr. A. J. Fergusson, Mr. Wm. L. Mackenzie and Mr. John Young, who have all been returned by large majorities. Hincks and Solicitor-General Morrison are the only members of the Government who have been, so far, returned. The Rogue party among the French Canadians, as they are meknemed, or, in other words, the party of progress and freedom, expect to have five of their leaders in the next Parliament, besides a respectable number of members who will generally, if not always, vote with them.

In Lower Canada, Mesars. Chaveau and Chabot, me.n ers of the Elgin Administration, are elected.

SCHANTON, PA .- From a communication in The Rochesfer American, we gather some facts in regard to this town. fituated in the extensive valley of the Lackawana River, a branch of the Susquehanna, in Luzerne County. The so streams unite a few miles below Scranton, where the Scentiful Wyoming valley, famous for Indian horcors at he period of the Revolution, commences. The Susque-hanna is about nine miles west of Scranton, and is separated from this valley by a mountain range through which threaks to pass into the Wyoming valley, and to admit the Lackawana to mingle with its waters. Of course, he scenery about Scranton is hilly and beautiful, and at some distance the hills may be said to be mountainous, and in many directions the eye rests on three or four suc sessive ridges. Scranton is distinguished for its bed of athracite coal and beds of iron ore. The coal is sent worth and into our State. The demand for it cannot be supplied, for the increase of its consumption surpasses the means of supply, much as these have been increased M late. One company intends to furnish the market with 40 000 tuns this year and is so enlarging its operations of exceeding the demand. The coal-beds are on the hill-side, and are entered horizontally, and have been explored and excavated more than half a mile in more than one led. Large quantities of the coal are consumed in the nanufacture of iron, which is already a large business, and constantly increasing.

CURIOUS EFFECTS OF HAIR ON GRASS .- A few years ugo the purchasers of hog-hair at Terre Haute, Ind. seried it out upon the prairie and spread it on the frees to dry. This was in the fall and winter. After being washed with the rains, it was raked up, leaving a portion sticking in the grass. In the spring this was the earliest green spot and continued to be the sweetest, as was proved by the eattle resorting there to feed. By and by one of them died, then another and another, though apparently fat and healthy. Then one was opened to ascertain the cause of death, and afterward others for surficesty. In the stomachs of those that had fed most upon his hair manured spot, were found two or three dozen intribulls; such as we used to be told when a boy were said to hells." We have seen them three inches in only in the said to be told when a boy were witch balls." We have seen them three inches in limneter and solid as it is possible to compact hair toether. The calamity grew so serious that the owners feattle had to plow up the ground and turn under the sod and its rich manuring, which continued to show its effects or years after.

Hair balls are often found in the stomachs of cattle on Hair balls are often found in the stomache of cattle on the farm, from a morbid appetite, eating their own or snother animal's, or when the swine have been butchered and perhaps oftener produce death than is imagined. prevent accidents, let all the hair be plowed under: it is

A HANDSOME TRICK.—The editor of The Rastport Miss.) Union, M. G. Lewis, in a letter from Washington, accounts for the Anti-Nebraska speech made by Judge Barris, one of the Mississippi Congressional Polegation. The Union says:
"Mezers. Barksdale and Barry have both spoken on the

"Merers. Barksdale and Burry have both spoken on the Mebraska bill. Their speeches are worthy of themselves and the cause. Judge Harris has delivered a speech seminally against the bill. A friend of his has given us his reasons for so doing, which we will state, as we do not think his speech is understood at home; when so, there cannot be a shadow of doubt as to its wisdom and propriety under the circumstances. At the time the bill was placed on the calendar there was a majority against it and it could not have been passed. The only hope of its passage was by northern votes, the South being nearly wasnimous in its favor. It presented rather a sectional appearance, though brought forward by a northern man, and merthern men were suspicious that its passage would reduced exactly to southern interest, and that they could not pearance, though brought forward by a northern man, and morthern men were suspicious that its passage would reduce the man and the men were suspicious that its passage would reduce the men were suspicious that its passage would reduce the men and the men were suspicious that its passage would reduce the men and the suspicious that they could not anatain themselves at home in its support. In our opinion it will not benefit the South one lota; in fact, we fear we shall lose territory south of 36° 30°, and have no hopes of gaining any north thereof; yet it is proper as a matter of gustice, right and principle. At this juncture Judge Harris and a member from South Carolina, we believe, attacked the bill with much power, argument and sarcasm, demonstrating that its passage could be of no benefit to the South as a comp de main whereby to draw on northern support. Large numbers of the speeches were sent north, and the result was the passage of the bill—no doubt the change of thetics on the part of the South having influence. Under the circumstances Judge Harris did not vote at all, yet we understand had his vote been necessary to secure its passage that he would have voted for it.

ANOTHER HEAD OFF .- The Madison Observer states that Dr. Havens has been removed from the Post-Office et Hamilton, and Dr. Beardsley appointed in his place. The Havens's offense, according to The Observer, is the Le is "a consistant, straight-forward, reliable Democrat; Dr. Beardsley's recommendation—that he was a leading Free-Soiler in 1848, and is an Anti-Nebraskalte in 1854. We doubt the last assertion. Frank Pierce doesn't appoint PERSONAL.

Senator WILLIAMS of New-Hampshire is holding over after the adjournment of the Legislature which should ave chosen his successor, but did not agree. We had hoped that ex-Senator Phelia of Vermont was to be allowed to stand alone in his glory.

The Rev. G. W. Perkins, for many years pastor of the Congregational Church at Meriden, Conp., has accepted a call to the First Congregational Church of Chicago, Ill. James D. Lawyer, Esq., Editor of The Spirit of the Age, published at Norwich, Chenango County, has purchased The Albany Freeholder. The two papers will be merged and published in Albany.

Dr. Clark, for many years a highly respectable inhabitant of Kinderhook, died at the residence of his son-in law, Hon, J. P. Beekman, on the 28th ult., aged #7 years. Dr. C. was a native of New-Jersey, and we believe was a younger brother of the late Abram Clark, one of th signers of the Declaration of Independence.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S addresses have awakened the right spirit throughout Illinois. They have been largely attended, and, being composed of facts compactly and feelingly stated, have made a deep impres-

sion. The Chicago Tribune says:

"At Alton there was the silence of the Sabbath hour, the streets deserted, no teams or people from the country to trade for fear of the cholera, yet Messrs. Clay and Codding addressed an audience of fifteen hundred from the steps of the Medicon Mill. The postmaster, Euglish, defended the Administration, and in doing so was compelled to claim the Nebreska scheme 'as a secret movement of 'Pierce and Douglas for the abolition of Slavery, and unless it was so, he would repudiate the Administration. A lew moments after the close of the meeting he was found in consultation in front of the post-onice with Dr. Hope, who claims the honor of having shot Lovejoy. With great indignation he inquired if such a meeting and such a crowd in the public streets to hear Clay would have been tolerated in Phinadelphia, if Baltimore, or in Washierton, and swore that it should not have been in Alton; he d'be dammed if he wouldn't have paid for the eggs to break the meeting up. The party lines being pretty closely drawn, Dr. Hope, the assasses of Lovejoy, and the postmaster, on one side, and all the rest of the people on the other, the attempt to egg down the speaker would have been rather of an unequal contest with 'popular sovereignty.

"At Quincy, Kimball's Hall was crowded to hear Clay in the afternoon and Codding in the evening. The leading misels in this growing city were present at each of the meetings in lowa and at Rock Island. sion. The Chicago Tribune says:

STRENGTH OF THE SLAVE POWER .- The Sandusky Mir rer, a Democratic paper, in a series of articles showing the proponderating influence of Slavery under the Na tional Administration, says:

tional Administration, says:

In round numbers there are appointed at Washington City, who remain there, Heads of Bureaus, Clerks, Inspectors, Examiners, Messengers, &c., in all to the number of about two thousand. Ohio is about one-tenth of the entire white population of the Union. Hence, according to equality and justice, two hundred of the number should be from Ohio. But how stands the fact! There are just eightern from this State, and more than one-hall of their eighteen from this State, and more than one-half of their aggregate amount of salaries go that portion of them who are Whigs. Hence, the patronage of the General Government, confined to the District employes, for this State, is traity and shamefully small. How stands the matter with little Maryland, not one-third of Ohio. In round numbers Maryland has three hundred in the District, and Eistern Virginia over two hundred of these two thousand. While Maryland and Eastern Virginia are about two-third of Ohio, they have five hundred receiving Government pap in Washington City, while Ohio—one-third larger than both—has eighteex—all told. This is Sectionalism that tells. If we go to the foreign appointments it is still worse. Out of about three hundred representatives abroad, Ministers, Consuls, Commissioners, Secretaries of Legation. chievn from this State, and more than on Consuls, Commissioners, Secretaries of Legition mercial Agents, &c.—in which Ohio should be repreented by THIRTY, she has five !—one-sixth of the number o which she is entitled. Is this equality ! Is there no in-stice, no fusion and southern Sectionalism in all this!

A TRUE DEMOCRAT.-Gen. L. V. Bierce, a prominent Democrat of Summit Co., Ohio, and who raised a regiment for the Canadian "Patriot War" in 1837-'28, eschews Nebraska-Douglas Democracy, and has joined the Republican party. Having aided in the revival of a Democratic paper at Akron, which has sustained the Douglas Gen. B. cannot indorse the Nebraska outrage or encourage its defenders any further. He says:

or encourage its defenders any further. He says:

I hold to the Jeftersonian Ordinance of 1787, which made this northwestern Territory great and free. Holding so, I cannot subscribe to the doctrine laid down by you, that this "Ordinance was a great blunder," and that it was "antortenately rediffered and enforced in the Ferritories to which it was applied.

I hold to the doctrine laid down by you in your first issue that "the great marse of the neople were not horn, saddled "ready to ride them at will. I am not, therefore, in favor of Douglas, and his Nebraska bill, which consigns a territory twelve times as large as Ohlo to Stavery—booting and spurring a privileged few to ride the rest at will.

I am so old-fashioned as to think the patriots of 1784 and 1787 as capable of judging of what Democracy is, as the new-light patriots of 1850 and 1854.

REVLER COUNTY .- We learn from The Havana Jone nel, that the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to erect the public buildings for the County of Schuyler. closed their contracts for the Court-House, Jail and Clerk's Office, for that County, on Wednesday last with Mesers.
W. C. Gillespie and Nathan Coryell. The buildings are
all to be of brick, the Court-House to be 50 by 60 feet on the ground, the Clerk's Office 22 by 46 on the ground, each having a piazza and brick columns in front, the latter to be fire-proof; the Jail 42 by 62 feet on the ground, the cells and inside walls of the Jail part of the building to be of cut stone, laid in hydraulic coment. The Clerk's Office to be completed by the 1st of November next, the Court-House 1st July, and Jail 1st November, 1855. The cost of these buildings will be about \$20,000.

THE MURDER TRIAL IN FRANKLIS COUNTY .- The Moone Palladium is filled with the proceedings of the trial of Bickford for the murder of Secor, in June, 1853. The report brings the testimony in the case down to Wednes day forenoon, 26th ult., when the evidence on the part of the presecution was closed. The defense commenced in the afternoon. It was expected the trial would consume the whole of last week, and perhaps a portion of this. The Palladium says:
"Throughout the whole trial, which has lasted eight

days, the prisoner has sat unmoved, and has never once manifested the slightest anxiety or concern. Not a muscle has been moved, or a nerve shaken, or countenance changed by any circumstance of evidence, however strong

BEGINSING TO PAY.—The general impression has been, that the experiment of making the Clinton State Prison pay for itself, or even its running expenses, by the manusture of iron, would be a failure. But the prospect is now more favorable. The Albany Express says, that the experiment has now been brought to a successful issue, that on the 28th day of June last, the first specimen of iron was obtained, and that at the present time, with bu one furnace, twelve tuns per day, of the very best quality

MAINE LAW IN MIDDLETOWS-TEMPORANCE TRICKPHsr.-In pursuance of a call signed by the opponents of Temperance, a large and spirited meeting of the of Middletown, Conn., was held on the 25th ult., but con trary to the designs of those who got it up, strong resolutions were adopted, instructing the Selectmen of that town to execute the provisions of the Prohibitory Liquor Law recently passed in Connecticut.

learns that out of 4,603 citizens holding office under the United States Government, 701 are foreigners-515 in Custom-Houses, 104 in the Departments at Washington and 82 as Ministers or Consuls. In New-York there are

The danning Estate. - The Corbins of Virginia, Mary and and their collaterals, are to meet at Baraum's Hotel, Baltimore, on the 5th of August, for the purpose of defining their genealogy, in order to take some legal steps to investigate their claims to the "Jennings estate."

THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.

In our intercourse with this people we found them very inquisitive, though their questions very eften seemed to be only to say something, without having any object in view, or use in the answer. Everybody carried his inkhorn at his girdle, (like the writer in Ezek, ix, 2,) and the answer is jotted down in the book carried in the bosom. The courtesy of the officials shows the degree of politeness in which the Japanese are trained, and does them credit; society seems to move on in an agreeable manner ameng the higher grades, but the expitity of the untitled people strikes one less favorably. When one of them is spoken to, he kneels nearly to the ground; and if in a house, he bends nearly to the ground; and if in a house, he bends nearly to the ground; and if in a house, as there is no envy, I infer, where even justice is thus dealt out. All official people wear two swords thrust into the girdle in an uneasy manner, higher ones having a sword-bearer coming after them, and no one can lightly touch it. These weapons are highly polished.

the metal seems to be excellent, and the hilts are often richly ornamented; their manufacture is a monopoly. The people whom we have seen are well fed and healthy in the maint ophthalmic diseases are common, and the small-pox shows its existence in many a face. The officials put on silks as their common dress, at least those outwardly worn, crape forming the most usual fairir: the poor wear a substantial sort of cotton, blue and blackish, and pretty well covered, so far as one can judge. Their houses are on the whole, in villages near our anchorage, less continuitions than those of the Lewchewans and Chinese in similar circumstances; their roofs are covered with thatch over a foot thick, and the walls of the building are constructed of sliding panels, one of paper and another of board. The floor is raised as high as the corridor which surrounds the building, between the paper and beard panels, and laid with thick mais, on which the inmates eat, work, sleep and receive their friends. In larre apartments, part of the inclosure is merely the ground well pounded, where agricultural implements and produce are stored, and the cooking carried on. The effects of the constant smoke from the kitchen are visible on the blackened rafters; and in the better sort, cooking is deablates carried on in an outer building. As the inmates do all their work on these mats, which are usually kept commendably clean, there are no tables, chairs, or bedsteads in the house, rendering it very empty to our notions of demestic comfort. In dull, rainy and cold weather, the interior of these houses is still more than the paper plazing. Altogether, a Japanese peasant's dwelling would not please our New-England farmers, and I hope they may are long introduce some of the conveniences we are so much used to into their houses. The position of the women among these poor people is such as you might expect. They are made to work hard in the decision of the women a media so the mon, while the cares of the house searing and other duties failing to them you might expect. you might expect. They are made to work hard in the fields and houses, hoeing, weeding, resping and other duties falling to them as well as the men, while the cares of the house, weaving, spinning, and such work seem all to be theirs too. They wear a cloth or fancy kerchief wrapped around their head in the fields, and often too, in-doors. The custom of shaving the eye-brows of married women imparts an odd aspect to their countenance, taking away the distinct impression given to all the features by that one; they are not shaven until after a child is born. Another more require feating among them is that of Another more repulsive fashion among them is that of blackening the teeth, which is done so completely that when a woman is most pleased and laughs the merriest, she appears the most hideous. You think almost, she has neede an inkstend of her mouth. I believe this ungraceful custom is not everywhere fashionable in Japan; but displensing as it is, it is less objectionable than that of cramping the feet as in China. [Japan Cor. N. Y. Observer.

ATTEMPT OF A NEGRO TO COMMIT TWO RAVES, IN MASSACHUSETTS.

On Thursday of last week, James Sugland, a colored On Thursday of last week, James Sugama, a concern men about 25 years of age, was examined before Justice Salmon Clapp of Williamsburg, on a charge of rape upon the person of a little girl 12 years of age, a daughter of Isaac Alvord of that place. He met her on the road about a mile above the village, and dragged her into an adjacent field, where he brutally accomplished his criminal purpose. He was committed for trial on this charge at the next term of the comment place.

On Friday and Saturday the same brute was examined before Justice Hodges of Northampton, on a charge of assunting Mary Ann Cook of Pelham, with intent to commit arrape on the 4th of May last. In this case his intended vicibin, a very respectable young lady of about 21 years of age, was on her way from Northampton to Belchertown, in company with a Mr. Aldrich, and both they and Sugland had been carried to the bridge in a carriage. Mr. Aldrich requested the prisoner to assist him in carrying Miss Cook's trunk to the Hadley end of the bridge, which he did. Mr. A. proposed to Miss Cook to wait at the end of the bridge while he went for his horse and carriage, which the high water had obliged him to leave at Hadley, and also asked the negro to cross with him. the common pleas. On Friday and Saturday the same brute was examined

ringe, which the high water had obliged him to leave at Hadley, and also asked the negro to cross with him.

The latter went a short distance, and under some pretense concluded to return to Northampton, and started back; but waiting in the bridge till Mr. Aldrich was out of sight, be ther commenced the assault on Miss Cook, at the same time making known his purpose. A severe straggle ensued, in which Miss Cook ascreams failed to bring any one to her rescue, but her courageous resistance compelled Sugland to make his escape, after braising her badly and destroying her bound and dress. The viliain having escaped, her friends did not see fit to look for him, but upon his arrest for the outrage at Williamsburg, Miss Cook went to the jail and at once recognized him among several other colored prisoners. He stands fully committed for trial on this charge also. He has already been in the State Prison, for larceny. [Springfield Rep., 31st.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION.

From The Flushing Journal.

Old Queens is fairly wide awake and aroused against the Nebraska iniquity, and will show herself in her strength in a Convention to be held at the Court-House on 9th of August. Seldom has this county presented such a front as is exemplified in the list of names appended to the call, which embraces men of all parties, and some of the call, which embraces men of all parties, and some of the call, which embraces men of all parties, and some of the most respectable names in the county. It books very much to us as though the anti-Nebraska feeling in this county is already sufficiently formidable to overshadow all other political cliques in the county, not excepting the Smoot Craft party, to which we have given the strength of the best years of our life, and which we shall not aban-don until we become so dissolute and lost to shame as to lock after office for ourself. We, hovever, henor the principle which prempts our citizens to resist the Nebras-ian ourrage. They are northern freemen wine will not sell their birthright for a mess of southern pottage—that is, the offices of the Federal Administration. their birthright for a mess of southern pottage—that is the offices of the Federal Administration. It is fidelity to principle, and no low scheming for office that inspires this call for a Convention. We therefore

that inapires this call for a Convention. We therefore give it a prominent place in our columns.

Our faithful representative, Mr. Manrice, we doubt not will be homerably remembered in its deliberations. He has not followed in the wake of an imbecile Administration, and surrendered his constituents bag and baggage to southern dominancy. We for one like his manliness and independence, and would have him honored by all men who can admire and appreciate such qualities. The heart of our county is sound against the encroaches the above a power. Unadvels who before the The heart of our county is sound against the encroachments of the slave power. Hundreds who, before the Nebraska affair, were passive opponents of Slavery in the Nebraska affair, were passive opponents of Slavery in the abstract, have been suddenly transformed by it into active enemies of Slavery in its details. The South has somethewing to reap the whirlwind.

We are gird that the united voice of Queens County is about to ring in the ears of those of the office-seeking politicians who have been squeaking principle, but never acting it, these dozen years.

The Monnoys.—Twenty-eight years ago, "Jo Smith." the founder of this sect, and "Harris," his first convert, applied to the senior editor of The Journal, then residing at Rochester, to print his "Book of Mormon," then just transcribed from the "Golden Bible" which "Jo" had found in the cleft of a rock to which he had been guided by a vision. We attempted to read the first chapter, but it seemed such unintelligible jargon that it was thrown uside. "Jo" was a tavern-idler in the Village of Palmyrn. Harris, who offered to pay for the printing, was a substantial farmer. Disgussed with what we deemed a "weak" invention of an impostor, and not caring to strip Harris of his hard earnings, the proposition was declined. The mannacript was then taken to another printing office across the street, whence, in due time, the original "Mormon Bible" made its advent.

"Tall trees from little a one grow."

"Mormon Bible" made its advent.

But who would have anticipated, from such a bald, shallow, senseless imposition, such world-wide consequences? To remember and contrast "Jo Smith with his leafer-look, pretending to read from a miraculous slate-stone placed in his hat, with the Mormonism of the present day, awakens thoughts alike painful and mortifying. There is no limit, even in this most enlightened of all the ages of Knowledge, to the imposture and credulity. If knaves, or even fools, invent creeds, nothing is too monknaves, or even fools, invent creeds, nothing is too mon-strons for belief. Nor does the fact—a fact not denied or disguised—that all the Mormon leaders are rascals as well as impostors, either open the eyes of their dupes or arrest the progress of definition. [Albany Eve. Jour.

Prints of Preschers,—The Christian Register states that the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, paster of the Third Baptist Church, (colored in Zanesville, Ohio, left his charge saveral months ago to preach the funeral sermen of a brother minister, the Rev. Mr. Mencham, in St. Louis. He has not the colored state of the charge saveralized that he inisies, the key, Mr. and fears are entertained that he nee been heard from, and fears are entertained that he as been kidnapped and sold down the river. The Church f which he is paster will be very thankful for any intelli-

were respecting him.
Well' well' times ain't now as they were once. Old St. Well'well' times ain't new as they were once. Old Si.
Paul enumerated numerous perils be had encountered during his ministerial labors; but he does not inform us of his
having been enight and sold down the river, by some National Democrat, and perhaps bought and put on the plantation by some lay brother or sister in the Church. The
Rev. Mr. Cartwright is not the first Christian minister that
has been caught and sold in this land of liberty. How
much better off we are than poor heathen nations
where they have no Christian ministers to buy and sell.
[Binghamson Standard.]

much better off we are than poor heathen nations where they have no Christian ministers to buy and sell. Binghames Standard.

SPERSING THE PLATFORM.—The Suspenhaman Register, Montrose, Pa., talks about political platforms after this restion: "We can give assurance that the Whige of this section of the State have long since kicked the rickets section of the State have long since kicked the rickets section of the State have long since kicked the rickets and now stand firmly on the soil that Heaven gave as an inheritance for the free. The same spirit of patriotic indignation, so the free. The same spirit of patriotic indignation, so the free The same spirit of patriotic indignation, so boldly breathed forth in the recently published letters of Judge Pollock on the Nebraska fraud, is reused in the breasts of all, and all are ready to unite with the opponents of the reckless and greedy slavocracy in one great brotherhood, standing on the Platform of Freedom. That brotherhood, standing on the Platform of Freedom. That is for Slavery, and 'Regain all we can for Freedom, must be our motions. Under that flag we fight.

Bridger The Mississippi.—We learn that there is

must be our motioes. Under that has we again.

Bridging this Mississippi.—We learn that there is trouble at Rock Island. It is at that point that it has been proposed to construct the bridge over the Mississippi, for the connection of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad with the road from Davenport to Council Bluffs. The track was to be laid across the Island,—the passage of so wide a stream being thus made practicable. Application was duly made to the Government, and satisfactory encouragement having been held out by the Scoretary of the management proceeded to lay the track. Now, couragement having been held out by the Secretary of the Interior, the management proceeded to lay the track. Now, however, it appears that the Secretary of War, on the alleged ground that Rock Island is an old Military Station. alleged ground that Rock Island is an old Military Station, has interfered and sont a military officer to the spot, with orders to clear the Island! What the result will be, remains to be seen. [Boston Traveller, 25th.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

NEW-YORK CITY. Up to July 29... NOTI ST. HOSPITAL. Duckerged Ro IN BROOKLYN

The Board of Health reported yesterday morning three cases and three deaths for the preceding 24 hours. The Hospital.-The weekly returns up to yesterday morning are as follows: Number remaining at last report.

admitted since, 16; discharged, 4 remaining at IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

Two cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. Deaths, 2. Cholera Hospital-Received, 1. remaining, 2.

TROY. - The total number of cases reported in Troy luring as hours, ending Monday noon, 31st, was 25, including 14 deaths. LITTLE FALLS.-Three persons died at Little Falls on

Little Falls.—Three persons dead at little Falls of the 24th of a disease resembling cholera.

Tives, Ohio.—The Sandwicky Democrat says. "We visited liftle on the 22d, and learned that about thirty-eight deaths by chelera had taken piace since the breaking out of the disease, about ten days previous. The epidemic made its appearance among a party of newly arrived "meliciants, and, with one or two exceptions," had been commed to them.

had been confined to them.

The Ohio Nontesman adds: "The news from Tiffin is bad. Only one thousand or at most twelve hundred inhabitants are left, out of a population of five thousand, and every piace of business is closed except a solitary drug store. The dead are hurried off in 'hot hasto to r final resting place. This is truly a frightful state

ALRANY .- Ninety-five cases of cholora were reported to the Board of Health on the 29th, having occured since Wednesday last, at noon. Of these, 33 terminated fatal-ly. (State Register, 31st ult.

ly. [State Register, 31st ult.]
GREENETSH.—The cholera has broken out in Greenbush with terrible malignity. On Friday they had 15 deaths—population 1,300. This is equal to one per cent. Some died in Greenbush in one hour. Great excitement exists in the village, and we regret to learn that many friends of sick persons have run away and left them to die. Seven died in one house, and were buried by Coroner Fryer—their friends having deserted them. By some the cause of the cholera in Greenbush is attributed to the bad water the village is furnished with. [Troy Times, 31st ult.] CHICAGO. - Twenty-three persons were buried at Chicago n the 28th ult., of whom 14 died of cholers.

ROCHESTER.—Since our last publication, a period of two days, we hear of seven deaths from cholera.

Torano.-Only from three to four deaths per day are reported. MONTEZUMA .- The Auburn Advertiser says the cholera has appeared at Montezuma among the laborers on the

canal enlargement. Ten or twelve deaths had occurred. TORONTO.-We learn by a gentleman from Toronto that there were forty-one cholers interments on Friday.

REMAINABLE FATALITY.—On Thesday last, says The Golema Jeffertonian, a stage driver in the employ of M. O. Walker, died at Warren of cholers; on the same day another driver died of the same disease, at the station, 15 miles east of this city, one died at the City Hotel, and one at the Bradly House in this city. The wife of the station-keeper, Mrs. Charles Lamar, one child and two servant girls also died of the same disease about the same time. When the eastern stage arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, the passengers reported that the five persons were lying at the station-house unburied. Mr. Lamar, we regret to learn, at the time was absent in Chicago, and he returns only to find his whole family destroyed. Provinces Faratury On Tuesday last, says

In relation to the drivers, we have the control of the days been affected with the premonitory symptoms of the disease. One of the two who died at the Bradly House, included in a hearty dinner on the day of his death, the principle item in which was green corn.

[Chicago Democrat 31st all.

THE CHOLERA AT CHICAGO. errespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Cincago, Saturday, July 29, 1854. I notice The Transune's doubting comments upon the letter of a Chicago correspondent who attempts to correct the misrepresentations that have gone abroad respecting the health of this city, and am assured you thereby do injustice to us.

The telegraphic reports you have published and the

verbal reports circulated by some badly-frightened fu-gitives are all without foundation. Instead of from the assailant could not be found. gittees are all without formation. Instead of from 160 to 3.50 cases per day, the highest number of deaths from cholera here in one day was 29. In 1849, with 23,060 population, the highest number of deaths in one day was 26. Our population now exceeds 70,000.

We have suffered more from panic than cholera,

These two diseases broke out simultaneously during a succession of extremely hot weather, and as the latter attacked two or three of our prominent citizens, con-sternation seized the survivors. It was the unexpect-ness of the appearance of the disease more than its

month the deaths at Detroit, for a population of 40,000, were 314. On the same days, the deaths in this city were 334, for a population of 70,000. Please do some-thing to counteract the effect of these false and injuri-

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE WRECK OF THE PRANKLIN. MORICHES, L. I., Monday, July 31, 1854.

There are still a few packages of goods remaining in the hold of the Franklin, which can only be recovered at low water and by diving. Mr. E. Perry, Engineer of one of the underwriters' steam-pumps, while thus engaged amid the gas and colluvia rising from the stench of the hold, was suddenly attacked by violent cramps and vomiting. with strong symptoms of cholorn, or something as near it as the climate will allow. The anchors have been laid out for the purpose of hanling the ship off; but the same storm that floats will probably destroy her; the attempt to

save the hull will prove abortive.

Capt. Wotton has remained at his post through all the trouble of a disastrous shipwreek. He is an indefatigable officer and a true gentleman.

The new steamship St. Louis, Captain Asa Eldridge, sailed from the foot of Beach st., North River, at 8 o clock yesterday morning, for Havre via Southampton, with seventy passengers. She also carries out a full freight and

The Newark Daily Advertiser of Tuesday says: The schooner Lily, 400 tuns burden, lately launched from the ship yard of Joralemon & Sons, at Belleville, passed down the river on Saturday in tow of the steamer David

The steamer Agawan, plying between East Haddam and this city was destroyed by fire last night. July 21, a about 11 o clock, while lying at her dock at East Haddam. Loss about \$10,000, partially insured. Fire took from near the boiler. The Agawan originally cost \$13,500, and was insured for \$9,000. She was partly owned by her commander, Capt. Congdon. [Hartford Times.]

DIRATTER ON LAKE ONTARIO.

About 7 o clock on Saturday evening a life-boat, containg eleven persons, same into this port and the passengers anded at Charlotte. They proved to be the captain, some passengers, and a portion of the crew of the propeller Boston, which was sunk in Lake Ontario on Friday night. Capt. McNett of Boston gives the following particulars: The Boston was from Cheago, bound to Ogdensburgh, laden with pork, corp., whisky, and other produce,

night. Capt. McNett of Boston gives the following particulars: The Boston was from Chicago, hound to Ogdessburgh, Isden with pork, corn, whisky, and other produce, and had about twenty-eight souls on board, being the crew and some friends of the captain, including his family. She came into Lake Ontario on Friday, from the Welland Canal, and was steering directly through the lake for the St. Lawrence. About 13 o'clock on Friday from the lake for the St. Lawrence. About 13 o'clock on Friday night, when fifteen or twenty miles off Oak Orchard, and some fifty miles from this port, the propeller came in collision with a three masted ship, and so severe were the injuries sustained by the former that she sunk in twenty minutes after the accident occurred. Three boats belonging to the propeler were immediately lowered, and the captain, his family, and others, to the number of eleven, left the steamer in one, which arrived here as above stated. It is supposed that all on board the propeller were saved in the others, though on this point nothing definite is known. The captain does not know the name of the vessel with which he came in collision, or what damage she sustained: the wind blowing from the west, and he made for this port with his boat. The persons who landed at Charlotte were much exhausted from exposure, but were kindly cared for by the clitizens of that place, and some of our citizens who happened to be there when she came in. Among those who kindly sided them, our informant gives us the names of Capt. Spencer, Raiph Francis and P. B. Cook of Charlotte, ex-Mayor Williams and the Messre. Wilder of this city.

The Boston was a propeller of 239 tuns burden, six years old, and owned by Crawford & Co. of Ogdensburgh. She was doubtless insured. [Rochester Union, July 31.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

DEEP PLOWING. The N Y Tribune

Sir: I have just read your article on plowing, which I inderse by relating a fact in my own experience. After serving my apprenticeship in a country store, and without any practical knowledge of farming or reacing on the subject, (this was 36 years ago, when hoys in the back-woods rarely saw anything in print on the subject, I compensed farming. My first when hoys in the back woods rarely saw apprint on the subject, I commenced farming. My first attempt was in a field of twenty acres, which for years had been managed, or rather mismanaged, by one of that class of plowmen to which you refer. The soil was a sandy loam, a light soil, and had always been tilled on the surface, without any manure or clover. I commenced plowing it in June, and plowed the property in the reighbackboad inquired. deep. The old farmers in the neighborhood inquired what I was going to do with it! I replied, sow it with wheat. Peer boy, said they, you know nothing ab-farming; you are just throwing away your la-and your seed. That land cannot grow wheat. W it's so poor that mulien wont grow on it. Take our advice, and don't waste your time and money by sowing wheat on that land. I rejected their advice, plowed my ground deep three times, rolled my seed plaister, and sowed it; in the spring sowed plaister breadcast at the rate of half bushel to the acre. The esuit was, though not a great crop, yet th the township; 300 bushels of good wheat and the next asen the white clover, which came in without seed. afforded a fine crop of Hay, and left the ground good order for another crop of wheat. If I had followed the example of my predecessor, piowed three inches deep and sowed buckurheat, I might have got 100 bushels, and my ground been left poorer than ever.

BROADWAY NUISANCES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
SIR: People who have to ride down Broadway at from 7 to 5 o'clock are seriously annoyed every morn ing by the sickening stench emitted from the numerous leads of swill and garbage in open carts and wagons, which are at that hour met with going up. The writer for one has on several recent occasions-and particu larly this morning-felt quite sick after inhaling the effluvia from some half dozen loads met with at and for a short distance below Union-square.

Carts or wagons with tight boxes should alone be permitted to gather such offal.

ZED.

Zee York, July 31, 1854

THE LATE MURDER OF A LONG-SHOREMAN Ceremer Hilton yesterday held an inquest at the New-York Hospital upon the tody of Michael Coyne, the Long-

hereman who was so brutally beaten on Sunday night on pier 1+ N. R., and who died the following day. rigid investigation was instituted when it appeared in vidence that one Nicholas Dunn, a hand on board the Philadelphia steamboat Knickerbocker, was quarreling with Coyne on the above pier on Sunday night when he called fer help, upon which, John Cochrane, a hand on the same steamboat, struck deceased upon the head with a piece of wood called a capstan bar. Some persons interfered, but the assault was persisted in until the deceased by senseless and bleeding upon the wharf. These facts were preven by several witnesses, two of whom were retained by the Coroner. Cochrane was arrested a few hours after the assault was committed and is now in prison. Dunn has thus far eladed the Police but is supposed to be on board the steamer, which will probably arrive from Philadelphia to-day. The Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by blows from a capstan bar inflicted by John Cochrane on the evening of July 30, 1854, on pier 14 N. R. Further we find that hands on board the steamboat Kennebec were parties to the same." Deceased was native of Ireland, 22 years of ace,

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT WITH VITRIOL.

A German named Elis Batch, appeared at the Lower Police Court yesterday, and preferred a complaint against Ludowick Hoope, a physician, whom he charges with a most outrageous assault upon his person. He alleged that he was about to remove from Hoope's house, No. 24 Mottst., where he and his wife had apartments, when Hoope endeavored to prevent him. A slight quarrel ensued, and Hoope threw a tumoler of vitriol upon the head of his an-tagonist; the glass broke, cutting his head and the vitrol poured over his head and face, destroying the eight of one eye and shockingly burning his cheeks and noze. His wife was niso severely treated by the accused, for whom a war-

FATAL TERMINATION OF A DRUNKEN ROW.

James Higgins, one of the parties who was injured in the fight on Sunday merning about 3 o'clock, at the corner of Teath and North First-sts., Williamsburgh, died yesterday forenoon about 11 o'clock. The immediate cause of his death is supposed to be a rupture in the lower part of the bowels, caused by a kick. The deceased man, together with a brother and another man, were beaten by four other referee that created alarm.

I believe the disease is more general throughout the •n a drunken carousal. Three of the party have escaped, North this season than ever before, and that we have not suffered so had—except in reputation—as many of our neighbors. The fatality at Buffalo and Niagara Buff, of Brooklyn, summoned a jury yesterday afternoon, The investigation was postponed to Friday next.

CITY ITEMS. METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JULY, 1854.

PREFARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, BY J. S. GIRBON. THERMOMETER. BAROMETER

Noon, SP. M. Support 10

WIND, ATMORPHINE, AC.
Saturday, July 1—Wind N. E. and N. I. Clean.
Sunday, July 2—Wind W. and S. W., I. Clean.
Sunday, July 3—Wind W., 2. Clean.
Monday, July 3—Wind W., 2. Clean.
Tureday, July 4—Wind S. W. 6. 1 and 2. Clean.
Tureday, July 4—Wind S. W. 6. 1 and 2. Clean.
Thirday, July 4—Wind S. M. W. 1. Clean.
Thirday, July 7—Wind S. and S. W. 1. Clean.
Sunday, July 8—Wind S. and S. W. 1. Mostly clean.
Sunday, July 8—Wind S. and S. Z. 6. 1 and 2. mostly clean.
Sunday, July 8—Wind S. and S. Z. 6. 1 and 2. mostly clean.
Monday, July 16—Wind N. E. 1 and 2. Cloudy. Rain at noon.
Clean claim.

day, July II.—Wind N. E., E. and S. E. I and 2. Clear. vall. Mostly clear toward night. horsday, July 13-Wind N. E. 1 and 2. Clear, cloudy. Rain af reliable. Friday, July 14-Wind N. E. L. Rain most of last night and to-

Saturday, July 15-Wind N. E. 1. Light rain A. M. Clear P. M. Stunday, July 16-Wind N. E. 0 and 1. Light clouds and fog. Clear ther in A. M. William S. E. and S. 1 and Clear. Turnday, July 18-Wind N. W. 1. Clear. Wednesday, July 18-Wind N. W. W. and S. 1. Clear. Wednesday, July 18-Wind N. W. W. and S. 1. Clear. Thunday, July 28-Wind W. h. Clear. Priday, July 21-Wind W. h. Clear. Priday, July 21-Wind W. h. Clear. ne. Safurday, July 22-Wind E. S. E. and S. I. Clear A. M. Cloudy M.

he Tist.

Northerly winds prevailed on I days.

Southerly winds prevailed on 15 days.

Variable winds prevailed on 2 days.

Clear and mostly clear days, 23.

Cloudy and mostly cloudy days, 2.

Cloudy and mostly cloudy these. It.

The continuous and excessive beat of this month is probably without precedent. For many consecutive days it was unmitigated by
refreshing shower or cooling breezs. The only approach to a real
thunder-storm, was on the evening of the 26th, when the west was
in a strady blaze of lightening for two hours. A equall of 15 minutes,
with a little rain, relieved the atmosphere but for a few hours. On
the 5th, 50th and first, tabor was suppended in a great measure. Man
and houses dropped deed in the streets. The papers from all parts of
the country report much to the same effect.

On the night of the 21st, Long Island Sound was watered with

torrents of rain, while New York and vicinity remained so dry as a bone. The mercury went up again yesterday, remaining in the

neighborhood of 99° nearly all day. There was a fine shower, with same lightning, during the morning, and another with the same accompaniments in the evening. P. S.-A third thunder shower came up at 9 o'clock

The lightning was vivid and incessant for nearly an hour, and the rain a perfect flood for half that time. Still the air was hot and close, and both out and in doors very un-

There was a very large audience at Ninte's last night to see Mad. Thillon in the "Crown Diamonds," and all seemed delighted with the performance. A considerable portion of the music was drowned in the roar of the thunder, but neither that nor the terrents of rain seemed to inerfere with the enjoyment of the audience. This evening the Ravels and the ballet, and to-morrow the benefit . Mr. Moore, stage manager, when extra attractions are

FOR KANSAS.-A party of young Frenchmen have organized themselves with a view of emigrating to Kansas, and propose to establish a joint stock company for that Mr. Bacausse, at the office of The Republicain, No. 17 Spruce-st., will receive subscriptions. The shares are to be \$25 each.

In order to aid this enterprise, Mr. Mielle, No. 186 William-st., has published a very convenient map of the Baltie, with marginal notes, giving accounts of the for-tresses and important localities on its shores. The sums derived from the sale of this map will be paid into the treasury of the French Emigration Company.

KANAS LEAGUE. There will be a meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle Lecture-room this evening, at 8 clock, to organize a Kansas League, to cooperate with the Emigrant Aid Company in colonizing Kansas with freemen. The Hon. Eli Thayer of Worcester, will be present to explain this great plan of freedom.

OTERY FOR BUILDERS .- Who owns the old and now umber used in repairing houses ! If it belongs to the proprieter of the premises, by what right do some carpenters and others employed by the day or the job saw up and carry off two or three backloads daily, using it for fuel at their own houses? What right has a workman to take away the smallest chip without the real owner's permission

PERSONAL .- Among the arrivals at the different hotels

PERSONAL.—Among the arrivals at the discount sector we notice the following:

Howard Hotel.—The Han. Robert Smith, Illinois; C. Fifield, Cincinnett; W. O. Ormsby, Alshams; M. E. Prett, do; Cel. J. W. Garrhon do.; the Hom. A. L. Ackly. New London; F. Benkismith, Sew Orleans; Cel. Joseph Buckly, Boston; J. Peck, Hartford, L.; A. J. Byrd, Texas.

At the Metracrettran Hotel.—The Hon. L. P. Noble, Fayette-At the Metracrettran Hotel.—The Hon. L. P. Noble, Fayette-At the Metracrettran Hotel.—The Hon. J. James Waddell, English, C. L. W. B. Benkiel, Sin Prancisco; Pedro Hernandez, Caba; Cand. Capt W. E. Bushnell. Sin Prancisco; Pedro Hernandez, Caba; Edward Bancrott, Philadelphia S. Jefferds, South Candita; Cel. Wm. Address, Lowville; M. Lamaroux, St. Louis; the Hon. J. L. Culletton, Illinois. C. Adams, U. S. N.; Wm. J. Andrews, British Larry, and Life others.

Edward Bancrott, Philadelphia S. Jefferds, South Carolina, Col. Wm. Ardenar, Lowville, M. Lamaroux, St. Louis; the Hon. J. L. Culkertson, illinois. C. Adam, U. S. N., Wm. J. Andrews, Brilliah Army; and 120 others.

At the Invivo House.—Major Chapman, U. S. A.; Lind R. Rawson, U. S. A.; E. Genham Haywood, Chax M. Graham, North Carolina; the Hon. R. S. Stark, Harrisburgh, Pa.; S. J. Johnson, Milmeithe Hon. R. S. Stark, Harrisburgh, Pa.; S. J. Johnson, Milmeithe S. Saler, Springfeld, Mass, the Han, D. D. C. Pillabury, Meredith, N. H., R. C. Runseny, Buffalo, N. Y.

At the St. Nichouta.—Richard S. Walker, Texas: Geo. J. Sanderson, Natcher, J. G. Perry, Washington; Capt. Palmer, U. S. Arny, Wm. C. Baker, Philadelphia; Commodore Parker, U. S. Savy; P. J. Avet. Saratous Springer, A. Ransom, Albany; Hon. Wm. T. Pelity, La.; Dani, H. Wilcox, Anguaga, Os.; Dr. R. W. Gibbe, Columbus, S. C.; Dr. R. M. Graham, St. Louis; Thos. P. Jacob, Loriville Kr.

At the Aston House.—Wells Charles Hardt, Baltimory, H. F. Auchel, Georgia, A. R. Dutton, Cincinnati, Dr. Polks, U. S. N., R. S. Ripley, West Point; A. Bell Irving, West Indies; Ed. H. Barker, Boston; H. R. Sherman, Poughkeopsie.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN UNKNOWN SAILOR .- On Monday night two men conveyed to the New-York Hospital a saile whom they stated had fallen into the hold of a ship. They hurried off without giving further information, and the injured man, being insensible, was not able to tell his name or give any particulars. He died yesterday afternoon of the injuries received. Coroner Hilton was notified and will hold an inquest upon the body this morning.

Accident.-Mr. David Higgins of Williamsburgh, while driving through Clinton-st. yesterday, with two fadies, ran his vehicle against another, and it was upset. The oc cupants were all more or less injured.

cupants were all more or less injured.

Coroners is squeets—Fatal Fath.—Bernard Riley, a lad nine years of age, while sitting apon a railing in front of the residence of his father in Forty-fith-at, near Sixth-ax, on Monday afternoon, lost his balance and fell into the area, receiving injuries which caused his death yeater-day morning. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Killed on the Harlem Railcond.—Coroner Hilton yester-day held an inquest at the N. Y. Hospital upon the body of Owen Ryan, a laborer, 30 years of age, born in Ireland, who died from a commonth fracture of the leg, received a few days since by being run over at Chatham Four Corners by a train on the Harlem Railroad. The Coroner a Jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Death by Drocening.—Coroner O Donnell yesterday held an inquest at Pier No. 5 East River, upon the body of Patrick Hogar, a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, whose hody was found in the East River. Deceased was a band on board the barge Priam and had been missing since Monday. No marks of violence were found upon his body and it is supposed that he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning.

Swinde with a Raiser.—A German named John Good,

board and was drowned. The jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning.

Suicide seith a Rezer.—A German named John Good, committed suicide on Monday night, at his residence, seventh-av. near Fifty-seventh-ai, by cutting his threat with a razor. The decensed had been ill for a long time and much depressed in mind. He was 62 years of age. Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest upon the body and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

Fennal Drowned.—Coroner O'Donnell yesterday held an inquest upon the body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, who was found drowned at Pier No. 1, East River. Deceased was 5 feet 9 inches in hight and had black hair. He was dressed in tweed pants and fancy vest, and from his features is supposed to have been a German. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning."

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—A young man 18 years of age, named John Richards, was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing a pocket book containing \$73 25, from Thos. Robinson. The parties went on an excursion together to Bellow's Grove, and while there a fight ensued between some rowdies, and during the fight, the money was stolen from the pocket of Robinson. The prisoner was seen to commit the theft, and when arrested, the money was found in his stocking. He was held for examination.

OCEAN HOUSE. -We lately had a conversation with OCEAN HOUSE,—We lately had a conversation with an old triend of ours, who had not returned from a viet to the Ocean House, the property of that well-known. Knikerbooker, Heury E. Riel, and at present under his management—and did not know which of the two interested us must, the wonderfully improved health of entriend, who, but a few weeks ago, securing to his account, was "dying," or the description we had from him of the "comforts, conveniences and luxuries of the Ocean House." The latter was on full, and graphic, that before we give it insertion, we intend of our riveries. But at to the remarkable change in the feather of our triend during his stay at the Ocean House, that is beyond dispute. Our unaganation has been fed upon the "batting at four is the sourcing, the esting of clams and crysten, fresh from the water, the fair, almost kicking while esting them, from your plate, the beauty of the sun in its rising, the sound of the Ocean ways," and many other enjoyments, unknown to us inhibitants of this city of "brick and unoray." We shall shortly be able to draw our own inference upon those various asblessed by a personal excanination, but until then we give our constrainfations upon the recovery of our friend's health, and to Mr. Riell, the proprietor of the Ocean House.

NATIONAL THEATER.-Mr. J. R. SCOTT will apear at this home Te-Nighr w "Sir Gles Overreach" supported by the strength of the Company. Miss Harmawar will repeat her French Spy" and the annuerment of the evening will be made up with dancing, &c., by Mr. John Diamond. R. W. Smith and others.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Beside the astonishing curically new here in the shape lof two nice little children completely juned together, and all the offier attractions the new English count drame called From Villege to Court is to be performed both this attenues and this evening. It is a charming and very correct piece.

The great Anti-Periodic Pill, or DESHLER'S New

[Advertisement.] Elegant French and India WEDDING and VISITING

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—No larger or better assortment of all kinds of music merchandles in the I States, or at lower prices, than is to be found at the great mu-tablishment of Huracz Watzus, No. 333 Broadway.

AUBURN POWER LOOM THREE-PLY and INGRAIN ARRETS, (CARRANT & Nvc., Manufacturers,) in new and desira-ele styles, and every way worthy the attention of the Trade. Agent for selling the goods. Selling the goods. Nos. 444 and 446 Feerl, opposite William-st., N.Y.

[Advertisement.]
THE NEW AND TASTELESS CURE for FEVER AND ACCE, DESELES'S ARTI-PERIODIC PILLS, sold by JAS. W. SNITH, corper Front-st. and Montague-place, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—Sat yesterday pursuant to adjournment. The proceedings were of the usual kind.

Among the communications there is the return of the different towns and cities of taxes to be raised for the country year. The following amounts were proposed:

City of Brooklyn.

City of Williamsburgh.

Town of Finishand.

Term of New-Utrerkit. BOARD OF SUPERVISORS-Sat yesterday pursuant to ad